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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/099,999	03/19/2002	Takashi Toyofuku	Q67134	5637

7590 05/31/2006

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EXAMINER

PAPANIKOLAOU, ATHANASIOS T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

DATE MAILED: 05/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/099,999	Applicant(s) TOYOFUKU, TAKASHI	
	Examiner Athanasios Tom Papanikolaou	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/17/2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 3/17/06, and has been entered and made of record. Currently, **claims 1-20** are pending.

Claim Objections

2. The objection(s) to specification, as cited in the Office action dated 12/28/05, is/are overcome by the changes set forth in the amendment dated 3/17/06.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, as cited in the Office action dated 12/28/05, is/are overcome by the changes set forth in the amendment dated 3/17/06. Subsequently, the rejection(s) is/are withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, filed 3/17/06, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-20, cited in the Office Action dated 12/28/05, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made with addition of the prior art of Sugiura et al. (U.S. Patent 6,047,111).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S.C. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Rikima (U.S. Patent 5,918,088) in view of Sugiura et al. (U.S. Patent 6,047,111).

Regarding claim 1, Rikima discloses **an image printing device connected to image supplying devices by a network, the image printing device comprising (see Fig. 8): ...and an image printing component which prints an image onto a medium based on image information** (column 16, lines 13-17).

Rikima does not disclose expressly **...a receiving component which stores the image simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously a plurality of the image information simultaneously from the image supplying devices.**

However, Sugiura discloses **...a receiving component which stores the image simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously a plurality of the image information simultaneously from the image supplying devices** (col 8, lines 1-10).

Rikima and Sugiura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima's device include a receiving component which stores the image simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously a plurality of the image information simultaneously from the image supplying devices, as taught by Sugiura. The suggestion

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or motivation for doing so would have been to accept a plurality of print jobs without bottleneck errors and thus increase processing efficiency. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Sugiura with the system of Rikima to obtain the invention in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 1, as stated above, and Rikima further discloses **further comprising: an image printing instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the image information, in the order that the receiving component completed the storage of the plurality of image information when the image information has been received simultaneously from the image supplying devices** (column 1, lines 14-38).

Regarding claim 5, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 2, as stated above, and Rikima further discloses **further comprising: a related information adding component which adds additional information to related image information when the plurality of received image information relates to each other** (column 12, lines 30-59); **a related imaging designating component which instructs the image printing component to print an image by using consecutively the related image information to which the additional information has been added** (column 12, line 65 through column 13, lines 9); **and a designating/selecting component which selects one of the image printing instructing component and**

the related image processing instructing component (see Fig 14 and column 15, lines 17-30; the steps in Fig. 14 illustrate designating image data into groups of similar attributes and/or printing the image data).

Regarding claim 6, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 2, as stated above, and Rikima further discloses **further comprising: a related information adding component which adds additional information to related image information when the plurality of received image information relates to each other** (column 12, lines 30-59); **and a related image processing instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image by using consecutively the related image information to which the additional information has been added** (column 12, line 65 through column 13, lines 9); **and the image information supplying device, which comprises a designating/selecting component which selects one of the image printing instructing component and the related image processing instructing component** (see Fig. 14 and column 15, lines 17-30; the selection of printing or grouping similar job attributes is embodied on a printer but can easily, by one skilled in art, be designed on an information supplying device like a workstation).

Regarding claim 8, Rikima discloses **an image printing system comprising: a plurality of image supplying devices; and an image printing device connected to the plurality of image supplying devices via a network** (see Fig. 8); **the image**

printing device including: an image printing component which prints an image based on image information (column 16, lines 13-17); ...a selecting component which selects the image information which has been stored by the receiving component (it is inherent to the system to have a unit which selects the stored image information); and a designating component which designates the image printing component to print an image based on the image information selected by the selecting component (column 16, lines 13-17; it is inherent to the system to have a unit inform the image printing device to print).

Rikima does not disclose expressly **...a receiving component which stores the image information simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously the image information from the plurality of image supplying devices.**

However, Sugiura discloses **...a receiving component which stores the image information simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously the image information from the plurality of image supplying devices (col 8, lines 1-10).**

Rikima and Sugiura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima's device include a receiving component which stores the image simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously a plurality of the image information simultaneously from the image supplying devices, as taught by Sugiura. The suggestion

or motivation for doing so would have been to accept a plurality of print jobs without bottleneck errors and thus increase processing efficiency. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Sugiura with the system of Rikima to obtain the invention in claim 8.

Regarding claim 11, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 8, as stated above, and Rikima further discloses **further comprising: a related information adding component which adds additional information to related image information when the received image information relates to each other** (column 12, lines 30-59); **a related imaging designating component which instructs the image printing component to print an image by using consecutively the related image information to which the additional information has been added;**(column 12, line 65 through column 13, lines 9); **a designating/selecting component which selects one of the designating component and the related imaging designating component** (see Fig 14 and column 15, lines 17-30; the steps in Fig. 14 illustrate designating image data into groups of similar attributes and/or printing the image data).

Regarding claim 12, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 8, as stated above, and Rikima further discloses **further comprising: a related information adding component for adding additional information to the related image information when the image information received relates to each other** (column 12, lines 30-59); **and a related image processing instructing component for instructing**

the image printing component to print an image by using consecutively the related image information to which the additional information has been added (column 12, line 65 through column 13, lines 9); and the image information supplying device which comprises a designating/selecting component which selects one of the designating component and the related image processing instructing component (see Fig. 14 and column 15, lines 17-30; the selection of printing or grouping similar job attributes is embodied on a printer but can easily, by one skilled in art, be designed on an information supplying device like a workstation).

Regarding claim 15, Rikima discloses **an image printing method for printing an image with an image system, which image system includes a plurality of image information supplying devices and an image printing device that are connected by a network (Fig. 8); ...selecting the image information for which storage has been completed (it is inherent to the system to be able to select the stored image information); instructing the printing of an image based on the selected image information (it is inherent to the system to be able to instruct printing of an image which has been selected); and printing the instructed image (it is inherent to the system to be able to print the selected image).**

Rikima does not disclose expressly **...the method comprising the steps of: storing the image information independently when a plurality of the image information is simultaneously sent from the image information supplying devices to the image printing device.**

However, Sugiura discloses **...the method comprising the steps of: storing the image information independently when a plurality of the image information is simultaneously sent from the image information supplying devices to the image printing device** (col 8, lines 1-10).

Rikima and Sugiura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima's device include a receiving component which stores the image simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously a plurality of the image information simultaneously from the image supplying devices, as taught by Sugiura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been to accept a plurality of print jobs without bottleneck errors and thus increase processing efficiency. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Sugiura with the system of Rikima to obtain the invention in claim 15.

Regarding claim 19, Rikima discloses **an image printing method for printing an image with an image system, which image system includes a plurality of image information supplying devices and an image printing device, which are connected by a network (Fig. 8), the method comprising the steps of: ...(b) adding additional information to related image information when the received image information relates to each other** (column 12, lines 30-59); **(c) giving instructions to print an image by using consecutively the related image information to which the**

additional information has been added (column 12, line 65 through column 13, lines 9); **and (d) printing the instructed image** (it is inherent to the system to be able to print the selected image).

Rikima does not disclose expressly ...**(a) storing the image information independently when the plurality of image information is simultaneously sent from the image information supplying devices to the image printing device.**

However, Sugiura discloses ...**(a) storing the image information independently when the plurality of image information is simultaneously sent from the image information supplying devices to the image printing device** (col 8, lines 1-10).

Rikima and Sugiura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima's device include a receiving component which stores the image simultaneously and independently when receiving simultaneously a plurality of the image information simultaneously from the image supplying devices, as taught by Sugiura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been to accept a plurality of print jobs without bottleneck errors and thus increase processing efficiency. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Sugiura with the system of Rikima to obtain the invention in claim 19.

Regarding claim 20, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 19, as stated above, and Rikima further teaches **further comprising the steps of: (e) giving instructions to print an image by using the image information in the order that the storage of the image information in the step (a) was completed** (column 1, lines 14-38); and **(f) selecting which of the step (c) and the step (e) the instructed printing will be performed** (see Fig 14 and column 15, lines 17-30; the steps in Fig. 14 illustrate designating image data into groups of similar attributes and/or printing the image data)..

6. Claims 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rikima in view of Sugiura and further in view of Miura (U.S. Patent 5,844,694).

Regarding claim 3, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 2, as stated above, but do not disclose expressly **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information stored in the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold.**

However, Miura discloses **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information stored in the receiving component to a**

total amount of stored image information exceeds a predetermined threshold

(column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include printing an image when a threshold is met, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could print the contents of a receiving component, like a buffer, when it is near a certain capacity to regulate buffer space. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the system of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 3.

Regarding claim 4, Rikima and Sugiura disclose the dependency of claim 2, as stated above, but do not disclose expressly **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information to be received by the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold.**

However, Miura discloses **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount**

of the corresponding image information to be received by the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include printing an image when a threshold is met, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could print the contents in the receiving component, like a buffer, to allow sufficient memory for incoming image information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the system of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 4.

Regarding claim 7, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 1, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **wherein the receiving component receives the plurality of image information by time sharing**.

However, Miura discloses **wherein the receiving component receives the plurality of image information by time sharing** (column 4, lines 12-16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging devices. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include receiving image information through time sharing, as taught by

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Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could receive a plurality of data packets simultaneously, thus increasing processing speed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the device of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 7.

Regarding claim 9, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 8, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information stored in the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold.**

However, Miura discloses **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information stored in the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold** (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and

Sugiura's system include printing an image when a threshold is met, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could print the contents of a receiving component, like a buffer, when it is near a certain capacity to regulate buffer space. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the system of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 9.

Regarding claim 10, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 8, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information to be received by the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold.**

However, Miura discloses **further comprising: an image printing initiate instructing component which instructs the image printing component to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information *to be received* by the receiving component to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold** (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention

it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include printing an image when a threshold is met, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could print the contents in the receiving component, like a buffer, to allow sufficient memory for incoming image information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the system of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 10.

Regarding claim 13, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 8, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **wherein the receiving component receives the plurality of image information by time sharing**.

However, Miura discloses **wherein the receiving component receives the plurality of image information by time sharing** (column 4, lines 12-16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging devices. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include receiving image information through time sharing, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could receive a plurality of data packets simultaneously, thus increasing processing speed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the system of Rikima to obtain the invention in claim 13.

Regarding claim 16, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 15, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **further comprising the step of: giving instructions to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the stored corresponding image information to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold.**

However, Miura discloses **further comprising the step of: giving instructions to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the stored corresponding image information to a total amount of the corresponding image information exceeds a predetermined threshold** (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include printing an image when a threshold is met, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could print the contents of a receiving component, like a buffer, when it is near a certain capacity to regulate buffer space. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the method of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 16.

Regarding claim 17, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 15, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **further comprising the step of: giving instructions to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information to be sent to the total amount of the corresponding image information is no more than a predetermined threshold.**

However, Miura discloses **further comprising the step of: giving instructions to print an image, based on the corresponding image information, when a ratio of an amount of the corresponding image information to be sent to the total amount of the corresponding image information is no more than a predetermined threshold** (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging apparatuses. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include printing an image when a threshold is met, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could print the contents in the receiving component, like a buffer, to allow sufficient memory for incoming image information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the method of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 17.

Regarding claim 18, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 15, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **wherein the storing step receives the plurality of the image information by time sharing**.

However, Miura discloses **wherein the storing step receives the plurality of the image information by time sharing** (column 4, lines 12-16).

Rikima, Sugiura, and Miura are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging devices. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's system include receiving image information through time sharing, as taught by Miura. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's system could receive a plurality of data packets simultaneously, thus increasing processing speed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Miura with the method of Rikima and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 18.

7. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rikima in view of Sugiura and further in view of Hayasaki (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2005/0225790).

Regarding claim 14, Rikima discloses the dependency of claim 8, as stated above, but does not disclose expressly **the image information supplying device comprising: a generating component which converts the image information to be**

sent into image information appropriate for printing by the image printing component.

However, Hayasaki discloses **the image information supplying device comprising: a generating component which converts the image information to be sent into image information appropriate for printing by the image printing component.**

Rikima, Sugiura, and Hayasaki are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor namely data transfer and imaging devices. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have Rikima and Sugiura's method include an image supplying device to convert the image information into a format compatible with a receiving printing device, as taught by Hayasaki. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would have been that Rikima and Sugiura's method would allow an image supplying device the ability to alter the image information for a plurality of image printing devices, making the image supplying device more robust and flexible. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Hayasaki with the method of Rakami and Sugiura to obtain the invention in claim 14.

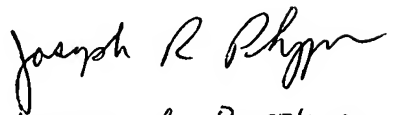
Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Athanasios Tom Papanikolaou whose telephone number is (571) 272-7953. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 a.m-5 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Lamb can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Athanasios Papanikolaou


JOSEPH R. POKRZYWA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2625